

Bertie, the Moreheads,¹⁰ and Steadman¹¹ from Fayetteville are among the best scholars. I expended about \$15.00 for chairs, wash-stand, bucket, bowl, tongs, candle, &c. Also paid \$15.00 for a bureau, \$4.00 for a table, \$1.50 for wood, \$1.50 for a pocket book, \$2.15 for ink, paper, and blank books, \$2.00 to Rev. Mr. Dirwell for American Bible Society.

After having my hair cut, paying for box in Post Office, and some few other things, I had \$7.00 left, of the \$50.00 which you gave me. I have received \$200.00 of my salary, of which I lent

Guards, Company "F," Twelfth North Carolina Regiment. He was killed July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill. Grant, *Alumni History of the University*, 9; John W. Moore, *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War Between the States* (Raleigh: [State of North Carolina], 4 volumes, 1882), I, 456, hereinafter cited as Moore, *Roster of Troops*.

¹⁰ Joseph Motley Morehead (1840-1911) of Guilford County, the son of James Turner and Mary Leas Lindsay Morehead, attended the university for only one year before being forced by poor health to withdraw. He read law in the noted school of Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, but was unable to pursue his profession until 1865 when he began an active life as lawyer and planter. In later years he played a large part in the preservation of the Guilford Courthouse battleground as a memorial. Samuel A. Ashe, "Joseph Motley Morehead," in Ashe, *Biographical History*, II, 278-282; Spencer Alumni Project.

James Turner Morehead (1840-1908), also of Guilford County, was the son of Governor John M. and Ann Eliza Lindsay Morehead. He graduated with honors from the University of North Carolina in 1861. A major of Confederate cavalry, he was seriously wounded at Bristoe Station and never returned to active duty. During the period of Reconstruction, he was an ardent Conservative who represented Guilford County in the state senate, voted Governor William W. Holden guilty in impeachment proceedings, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and generally worked to restore Anglo-Saxon rule in North Carolina. In business affairs Morehead proved to be an ingenious textile manufacturer. He presided over a manufacturing empire centered in Spray. Later he became interested in electrochemical and metallurgical affairs and removed to New York, where he died. Samuel A. Ashe, "James Turner Morehead," in Ashe, *Biographical History*, II, 259-265; Spencer Alumni Project.

¹¹ Charles Manly Stedman (1841-1930), a native of Chatham County, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1861. A Confederate major, Stedman became a lawyer after the war. He was a Democrat who served as lieutenant governor, 1884-1888, was twice an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate, and sat in the United States House of Representatives, 1911-1930. He also was president of the North Carolina Bar Association, 1900-1901, director of the North Carolina Railroad, 1909-1910, trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1899-1915, and director of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, 1898-1917. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961: The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788, and the Congress of the United States from the First to the Eighty-sixth Congress, March 4, 1789, to January 3, 1961, Inclusive* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1961), 1647, hereinafter cited as *Biographical Directory of Congress*.